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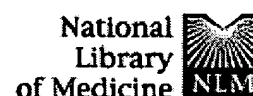
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Tazarotene-induced gene 1 (TIG1), a novel retinoic acid receptor-responsive gene in skin.

Nagpal S, Patel S, Asano AT, Johnson AT, Duvic M, Chandraratna RA.

Retinoid Research, Departments of Biology and Chemistry, Allergan Incorporated, Irvine, CA 92713-9534, USA.

Retinoids exert their effect through ligand-dependent transcription factors, retinoic acid receptors (RARalpha, beta, and gamma) and retinoid X receptor (RXRalpha, beta, and gamma), which belong to the superfamily of steroid/thyroid/vitamin D3, nuclear receptors. Using a subtraction hybridization approach, we have identified a cDNA sequence, Tazarotene Induced Gene 1 (TIG1), which is highly upregulated in skin raft cultures by an RARbeta/gamma - selective retinoid AGN 190168 (tazarotene/ethyl 6-[2-(4,4-dimethylthiochroman-6-yl)-ethynyl]nicotinate), which is effective in the treatment of psoriasis. The retinoid-mediated upregulation in the expression of TIG1 was confirmed by Southern and Northern analyses. Upon sequencing, TIG1 was found to be a novel cDNA which encodes a protein of 228 amino acids whose sequence suggests that is a transmembrane protein with a small N-terminal intracellular region, a single membrane-spanning hydrophobic region, and a large C-terminal extracellular region containing a glycosylation signal. We demonstrate that TIG1 is also upregulated by AGN 190168 in skin raft cultures prepared from psoriatic fibroblasts and normal keratinocytes and in primary fibroblast and keratinocyte cultures. We also show that TIG1 is upregulated by retinoic acid receptor but not by retinoid X receptor-specific synthetic retinoids. Finally, we demonstrate that TIG1 is induced by AGN 190168 in psoriatic lesions during the course of clinical treatment of the disease.

MeSH Terms:

- Amino Acid Sequence
- Base Sequence
- Biopsy
- Gene Expression/drug effects
- Human
- In Situ Hybridization/methods
- Molecular Sequence Data
- Nicotinic Acids/pharmacology*
- Psoriasis/physiopathology
- Psoriasis/pathology
- Psoriasis/genetics
- Receptors, Retinoic Acid/genetics*
- Skin/chemistry
- Skin Physiology*
- Tissue Culture
- Up-Regulation

Substances:

- tazarotene
- Receptors, Retinoic Acid
- Nicotinic Acids

Secondary source id:

- GENBANK/U27185

PMID: 8601727 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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Retinoic acid stimulates plasminogen activator inhibitor 2 production by blood mononuclear cells and inhibits urokinase -induced extracellular proteolysis.

AUTHOR: Montemurro P; Barbuti G; Conese M; Gabriele S; Petio M; Colucci M; Semeraro N(a)

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JOURNAL: British Journal of Haematology 107 (2):p294-299 Nov., 1999

ISSN: 0007-1048

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Retinoids have been shown to modulate several functions of mononuclear phagocytes. We investigated the in vitro effect of all-trans-retinoic acid (ATRA) on the production of two major fibrinolytic components, urokinase -type plasminogen activator (u-PA) and PA inhibitor 2 (PAI-2), by human blood mononuclear cells (MNC). ATRA caused a dose-dependent (range 0.01-10 muM) accumulation of PAI-2 antigen and activity into the cell culture medium, with a maximal increase (about 5-fold over control) at a concentration of 1-10 muM. Similarly, a dose-dependent increase in PAI-2 antigen was observed in cell extracts upon ATRA stimulation. Northern blot analysis showed a parallel increase

in the amount of PAI-2 mRNA in ATRA-treated cells. Time-course experiments with 1 μ M ATRA showed enhanced PAI-2 mRNA **expression** as early as 2 h, reaching a maximum at 4-6 h and then declining at 18-24 h, and a time-dependent increase in PAI-2 antigen in the cell culture medium. At variance with PAI-2, u-PA was not influenced by the drug. To establish whether ATRA-induced changes influenced the fibrinolytic process, we evaluated the effect of MNC stimulated with ATRA on u-PA-induced degradation of diluted plasma clots. ATRA-treated cells markedly inhibited clot lysis induced by low concentrations of u-PA. The effect was due to enhanced extracellular PAI-2 accumulation since it was observed with conditioned medium from ATRA-treated cells; it was abolished by the addition of neutralizing anti-PAI-2 antibodies and was negligible when single-chain t-PA was used instead of u-PA. Since monocyte/macrophage-mediated, plasminogen-dependent extracellular proteolysis has been proposed as an important mechanism of tissue damage in several inflammatory states, our findings might contribute to better explain the anti-inflammatory properties of **retinoids**.